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LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[25]

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No unsolicited signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telephone Address: P. 188.
Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed. Editor,
P. O. Box, 44. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 22ND, 1910.

Some mischievous and sensational rumours have been circulating recently in the northern provinces of China respecting the imminence of a partitioning of China, or "the division of the melon," as it is called by the rapacious Foreign Powers. These rumours appear to be widespread, for reports of their prevalence come from the provinces of Shantung, Chekiang, and Kiangsu. They evidently have a common origin, for they are identical even to the use of the simile of the division of the melon. Another noteworthy thing is that the rumours became current in the three provinces we have named about the same date, the middle of December, which suggests that some central organisation used the telegraph to disseminate these exciting tales, which are obviously intended to create an anti-foreign feeling that may lead, if it is not promptly checked, to an outburst similar to the Boxer rising of ten years ago. One of the correspondents who has sent reports on the subject to the Shanghai papers says it is impossible to understand the purpose of these tales, "but it seems more than probable that it is a scheme of some of the many agitators who hope to take advantage of a disturbed state to forward their own ends." We think we discern the source of the rumours in a report which a Shanghai (Chekiang) correspondent sends to the N. O. Daily News. He mentions that the handbills dealing with the subject appeal to the people to assist in wiping out the National Debt, thus releasing China from her obligations to other Powers.

It may be surmised from this and not incorrectly, we think—that the rumours of an early partitioning of China by the Foreign Powers emanate from the recently formed organisation whose raison d'être is to raise by voluntary subscriptions a fund to pay off China's indebtedness to the Foreign Powers. We do not suppose, for one moment, that the statements issued by this organisation are identical with the reports which we are told are causing a considerable amount of unrest and to some extent paralysing the trade in foreign goods, in the northern provinces, where they are in circulation. A tale loses nothing in the telling in China, and in some districts a definite date is assigned for the catastrophe. According to one report, a great battle is to be fought at Suochow, in Kiangsu, during the first month of next (Chinese) year; and in this same month, according to the rumours at Ichowfu, in Shantung, China is to be dismembered. We read of students in the government schools taking up military drill instead of their ordinary lessons, of public meetings being held to discuss the situation, and similar evidences of the stir the tale have created. A handbill widely circulated in Chekiang represented that France has a large army on the borders of Kwangsi, that Russia is going to occupy Manchuria, that large fleets are gathering in Chinese waters, and that Italy has men-of-war anchored on the seaboard between Ningpo and Wenzhou. A correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury writing from Suchien, North Kiangsu, says: "It is the talk of the city and the country. China is certainly to be divided as a melon between the different Western Powers!" Patriots are warned to be ready for the conflict that is to be forced on them, and societies are being organised all over the country, "some for the declared object of destroying the foreigners and preserving the dynasty," others with the more commendable object of defending the Fatherland. There is no need to dilate on the great mischief likely to be caused by the circulation of such tales. Unfortunately in China perhaps the most credulous portion of the populace are the higher ranks, and in so fertile a soil anti-foreign rumours take root downwards. It has indeed been affirmed by men who have lived long in the country that were it not for the credulity of the literary men in China riots against foreigners would seldom or never occur. The present incitement, which happily does not appear to have spread to the Southern provinces, evidently comes from men who ought to know better, men of influence and reputed intelligence, but who see no mention in the reports of any efforts being made by the local officials to counteract the mischievous nonsense that is being spread. It is to be hoped that these reports have come under the notice of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, and that they will lose no time in taking steps to have them stamped out if action in that direction has not already been taken. As the eminent author of "Chinese Characteristics," says China is a country which abounds in wild rumours, and when they have to do with foreigners "long and painful experience has shown that they must not be despised, but must be taken in the early stages of their development." We cannot count on the Chinese officials in the provinces taking any action in the matter until pressure is brought to bear from Peking. Their criminal apathy is doubtless in very many cases dictated by a very lively sympathy with agitations directed against the foreigner.

The French Mail of the 21st December was delivered in London on the 20th last.

We direct attention to an important announcement by the Water Authority in our advertisement columns to-day.

Sir General Joaquim Machado K. C. M. G., and Capt. Norton Matton arrived from Peking yesterday morning by the *Devenia*, and proceeded home by the same steamer to-day.

A native appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday charged for the third time with returning from banishment. The offence was proved, and the defendant was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

Mr. W. H. Emberley, of 43, Robinson Road, charged his No. 1 boy before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with behaving in a disorderly manner, and with disobeying lawful orders. After hearing the evidence his Worship discharged the defendant.

A native employed in a shoe factory at Wanachai appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on the charge of assaulting a fellow workman and causing grievous bodily harm. The defendant is alleged to have stabbed the complainant on the shoulder with a shoemaker's knife. As the complainant is in hospital the case was adjourned.

The *Manchuria* took from Kobe when she sailed on the 10th inst. 5,518 tons of cargo. This large quantity of cargo was loaded in the exceptionally short time of 26 working days.

A Bill has been reported to the U. S. Senate to reimburse the Catholic Church in the Philippines in the sum of \$49,372, the amount claimed for the use of buildings by the nuns during the insurrection.

Detective-Inspector McDowell, who has served in the Shanghai Municipal Police for nearly twelve years, has tendered his resignation. His services in his present capacity will cease on March 31.

For assaulting the proprietor of the "Land We Live in" Hotel, Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday ordered William Dobby to pay a fine of \$10, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

Although Mr. H. E. Hobson handed over last week his duties as Commissioner of Customs to Mr. H. F. Merrill, he will not be leaving Shanghai for a short while. Mr. Merrill, in addition to his post as Commissioner, will occupy Mr. Hobson's seat on the Hsuehnan Conservancy Board.

Inspector Gourlay proceeded against two companions who supply Europeans, also a Chinese dealer, with retailing goods with false scales. The first and third defendants were fined \$50 or two months' imprisonment, and the second was ordered to pay a fine of \$30, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

The Netherlands-India Tramway Company made a net profit of 142,316 guilders in the financial year 1908-9. Almost all the profit was distributed in dividends, only 828 guilders being carried forward to new account. The Company is planning an extension of its lines at Batavia.

At the Harbour Master's Court yesterday the case was heard in which the master of the steam launch *Lai Fat* was charged with colliding with a sculler. Mr. Stephen Dixon, appeared on behalf of the steam launch owner. After hearing the evidence for the complainant the defendant was discharged.

Following on six months' sentence passed on a South American named C. Thompson on Thursday for uttering forged orders, his alleged accomplice, F. J. Rodriguez, was charged before Mr. F. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday with obtaining goods on forged orders from Messrs. Watkins & Co. and Messrs. Weismann & Co. The accused was remanded until Tuesday.

Another batch of gamblers were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. Nine men, who were arrested by Detective Murphy on that part of the Hongkong Hotel which is being rebuilt were found guilty of playing a game of chance, and the two keepers were fined \$50 apiece, and each of the players \$3. Another school of seventeen, mostly P. W. D. employees, were arrested in the servants' quarters of the Colonial Secretary's Office. Three of the defendants were fined \$4, and the remainder \$3 each.

At the church of Santo Domingo in the Walled City of Manila special services were held last week in honour of the beatification of Francisco de Capillas, a Dominican priest who spent several years in the missionary field in the Philippines in the 17th century. He was the first martyr of China, having met his death by torture in the Chinese empire on January 15, 1648, at the age of 41. Padre Francisco de Capillas laboured for several years in what is now the Cagayan valley. He entered the Dominican order when very young and came to the Philippines in 1631 via Mexico. Ten years later he went to Formosa and in the following year to China, where he spent several years in the missionary field. The Dominican church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and illuminated with thousands of electric lights. The entire front of the church and the adjoining convent were illuminated also.

The death is announced of Mr. A. M. Eckford, of the Chief Office of Corns, Eckford & Co. He came out from Scotland to China in 1866 and joined the firm of Messrs. Wilson, Corns & Co., whose business then largely consisted in buying and shipping produce in sailing vessels, several of which the firm were owners. It was only four years later, and due to his untiring energy and keen attention to business, that he was admitted to partnership, the style of the firm changing to Corns & Co. The late Mr. Eckford left China for permanent residence in England in 1902, leaving the business in the charge of his two sons. He resided the East with Mrs. Eckford and his two daughters last year, spending some time at each of the firm's branches at Tsingtao, Tientsin and Waihaiwei.

An interesting light is thrown on a side issue of the opium campaign by the following extract from a private letter from Chungking which has been kindly communicated to the N. O. Daily News:—"The tightness of money in Chungking is getting more pronounced every day."

The interest charged by the Chinese banks is now as high as 24 per cent to 3 per cent per month. The main cause of the extreme scarcity of money and silver is because the gentry and merchants have been gambling heavily in opium. Now that the Government has prohibited the growing of the drug the people have brought as much as possible and stored it away in view of high profits in the future. To procure opium hundreds of thousands of taels and silver has been sent to Yunnan and Kweichow, and the Chungking market is now without enough silver to meet its ordinary trade requirements."

During the trial of the case of Miss Hilda Haller from her dressing room at the Victoria Hotel, a diamond watch, a gold watch, jewelry, etc., to the value of \$350, was stolen. The loss was reported to the police.

Mr. Warren D. Barnes, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs Singapore, has left for Peking to take up the appointment of British Resident there, vice Mr. E. L. Brookman, who takes the place of Mr. Douglas Campbell at Negri-Sembilan. Two addresses were presented to him, one by the leading Cantonese merchants of Singapore and the other by the Office Staff of the Chinese Protectorate.

A new French consular appointment is announced in the *Echo de Chine*. M. Leprieux, who was lately Consul at Tientsin, has been appointed to hold a like post at the capital of the province of Yunnan. There had been no consulate at that city heretofore, but in consequence of the approaching completion of the railway connecting Yunnan with Tonkin, the time has come for such an appointment.

A new Bill will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council at Singapore making legal the use of current coin by the public, who can deface the coin by cutting or bending it, etc. If on defacement the coin is found to be good the defacer must accept it at its token value; if it is found to be counterfeit the defacer must bear the loss. The Bill has been rendered necessary by the circulation in the Colony of counterfeit dollars of equal fineness with Government dollars, which practice was rendered profitable owing to the difference between the price of silver and the token value of the Straits dollar.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

We are officially informed that the Directors of the above Company will recommend at the Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders to be held on the 8th proximo the payment of \$1.25 per share, or \$100,000, write off steamers, wharves and properties, \$20,000; carry to Debit and Insurance Fund, \$10,000; and carry forward to New Account, \$20,766.29.

THE LICENSING BOARD.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon nominations of candidates seeking a seat on the newly-constituted Licensing Board closed. No further names were received than those mentioned in yesterday's *Daily Press*, and of these Mr. G. Balloch has withdrawn from the election. The candidates now seeking election are—

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper.
Mr. C. Lafrance.
Mr. T. F. Hough.
Mr. D. W. Cranlock.

As previously mentioned, only Justices of the Peace are eligible to vote, and the election, which takes place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., will be held in the Land Office, Supreme Court Building, instead of at the Magistracy as previously arranged. Polling will commence at 11 a.m., and will continue until 1 p.m., when the ballot box will be closed.

Mr. G. A. Woodcock has been appointed as official secretary to the Board.

THE SIKKING ARMED ROBBERY CASE.

The three natives arrested in connection with the armed robbery which took place at Sikkang on the 10th inst. were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. It was previously reported that a number of Chinese, armed with revolvers, entered two houses at the village, and after threatening the inmates stole jewellery and clothing to the value of \$374. On the day following the robbery two Indian police at Kowloon, seeing a number of men whom they suspected of being concerned in the outrage, approached them and arrested two, one of whom had a loaded revolver in his possession. On the morning of the 15th inst. another native was arrested at 420, Shanghai Street, Yunnan. On the person of this defendant was found a pawn ticket relating to some clothing which had been stolen.

One of the Indian constables, in giving evidence as to the arrest of the first two defendants, told the Court that he heard one prisoner tell the other to shoot.

A subsequent examination of the revolver which the armed prisoner carried showed that two of the cartridges were dented, as though they had missed fire.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

POSSIBILITIES OF GAOL ON YOUTH.

A youth of sixteen, known as Willie Peters or Wong Shu, who says he is a native of Oakland, U.S.A., was charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday with stealing a kimono and a bicycle from Ship Street. Three years ago, the same youth was sentenced to three days' imprisonment and twelve strokes of the birch for stealing from his mother a gold-filled watch and cash to the value of \$138, and a promissory note for \$500. On the evidence adduced yesterday his Worship convicted the defendant, and in passing sentence of two months' imprisonment, remarked that there should be a reformatory for the correction of such boys. Imprisonment might have the effect of making them hardened criminals.

"THE TOREADOR."

The Amateur Dramatic Club's triumph continues. Last night an enthusiastic audience acclaimed the artists, all of whom showed to advantage. Unfortunately Mr. Worcester suffered from a severe cold, but in spite of this drawback his humorous efforts were very telling. Many of the ladies received floral tributes from their admirers. The last performance will be given to-night.

TELEGRAMS.

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"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

PEKING, January 21st.
The Central Government has approved of the construction of the Chenchow-Aigun Railway with American capital, and the railway will be constructed by Messrs. Pauling and Company at a cost of fifty million taels. Japan does not oppose the proposal on principle but the question of participation may arise.

[NOTES SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

STATE OF THE POLL.

LONDON, January 21st.
UNIONISTS 103
LIBERALS 137
LABOURITES 29
NATIONALISTS 53
Total elected... 372
To be elected... 295

UNIONIST GAINS... 72
LIBERAL GAINS... 10
LABOUR GAINS... 1

The Tradeston Division of Glasgow, where the Independent Liberal candidate was elected, counts as a Liberal gain.

[The official Liberal who sat for Tradeston in the last Parliament was Mr. A. C. Corbett, who "went over" from the Unionist side.]

The first results from the English counties show that they have gone Unionist, the party having gained 15 seats, viz. —

Kendal.
Dorset, N.
Aberdeen.
Kirkcubrightshire.
Somerset, East.
Suffolk, South.
Appley.
Radnorshire.
Cheshire (Ecclesby).
Mid-Norfolk.
Tonbridge.
Chippingham.
Henley.
Huntingdon.
Brentford.

LONDON, January 21st.
Sir Edward Grey (Berwick-on-Tweed) and the Rt. Hon. H. L. Samuel (Cleveland) are re-elected.

So also is Mr. Keir Hardie (Merthyr).
Yesterday's Unionist gains have created a sensation in political circles and upset Liberal calculations.

FULL RESULTS.

UNIONISTS.	LIBERALS.
Aberdeen	Buckingham
Cheshire, Eddisbury	Macclesfield
Cockermouth	Derby, S.
Tiverton	Bishop Auckland
Dorset, N.	Spalding
Charmford	Wellingford
Tewkesbury	Berwick-on-Tweed
Hampshire, S.	Cleveland
Huntingdon	Holmfrith (Yorks.)
Hertford	Elgin Burghs
Sevenshaws	Falkirk Burghs
Tonbridge	Kilmarnock Burghs
Chorley	Lithgow
Norfolk, Mid	
Henley	
Radnorshire	
Newport	LABOURITES.
Somerset, E.	Barnard Castle
Suffolk, S.	Chester-le-Street
Surrey, N.	Numeston
Sussex, E.	
Appley.	
Kendal	
Chippingham	NATIONALISTS.
Thurk and Malton	Limerick City
Holderness	College Green
Stafford, S. W.	St. Stephen's Green
Stratford-on-Avon	Kilkeny, S.
Kirkcubright	Roscommon, N.
West Down	
Brentford.	

UNIONIST GAINS.
The constituencies won by the Unionists from the Liberals were represented in the last Parliament as under:—

	Rad. Maj.
Kendal...	Mr. D. S. Smith, 252
Dorset (N.)...	Mr. A. W. Williams (L), 648
Aberdeen...	Mr. E. A. Strachan (L), 176
Kirkcubright...	Major G. McTear, 297
Somerset (E.)...	Mr. J. W. Thompson, 663
Sudbury (Suff.)...	Mr. W. O. Hanson, 136
Appley...	Mr. E. S. Jones (L), 5
Radnorshire...	Sir Frank Edwards (L), 176
Eddisbury (Ches.)...	Hon. Arthur Stan-ley (L), 1,123
Norfolk (Mid.)...	Lord Wodehouse (L), 27
Tonbridge...	Mr. A. P. Hodges (L), 1,283
Chippingham...	Sir J. Dickson Poynder (L), 1,966
Henley...	Mr. P. Morrell (L), 512
Huntingdon...	Mr. S. H. Whitbread (L), 469
Brentford...	Mr. V. H. Rutherford (L), 453

OPINIONS ON THE RESULTS.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, January 21st.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank, said that whatever might be the composition of the new Parliament it could already be confidently predicted that it would not have any mandate from the great industrial areas to interfere with Free Trade.

VIEWS OF THE PARTY ORGANS.

The Conservative papers are exulting over the gains, which are exceeding anticipations.

The Liberal papers admit that the result was totally unexpected, and declare that intimidation has been exercised to the utmost. They also complain that the Conservatives have had an enormous advantage in motors.

["NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" SERVICE.]

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 15th.

A fire has broken out in Kilburn (similar to the one that destroyed Messrs. Arding & Hobbs premises in Clapham), but it led to no fatalities. Twelve shops were destroyed and damage was done to the extent of £100,000.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LONDON, January 15.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has issued at 924 another £1,000,000 worth of debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest.

LIFE IN THE STERAGE.

AMERICAN ALLEGATIONS AND ENGLISH DENIALS.

Startling allegations regarding the treatment of trans-Atlantic steerage passengers are made in a report of the United States Immigration Commission presented to the Senate last month. The report, which is made by special agents of the Commission who have been travelling as steerage passengers themselves, describes the conditions, says Reuter's Washington correspondent, as "appalling." And this is the case notwithstanding the fact that the "letter of the law" governing the steerage passenger service is in some instances implicitly obeyed.

One woman agent says that the surroundings on board ship "offended every sense." Everything was "dirty, sticky, and stinking." Worst still, however, was the general air of immorality.

The Senate is recommended to legislate in order to better the condition.

The Liverpool North-Atlantic shipping companies give an absolute and indignant denial to the allegations.

The White Star Line officials say the report is a surprising one, and so far as their line is concerned is ridiculous.

The Canada Line say it cannot refer to them, and as far as they are concerned it is absurd.

The Anchor Line condemn the report as a piece of nonsense, and the Canadian Pacific Company declares the allegations to be void of all foundation.

The Allan Line say there is not a word of truth in the report as regards their steamers, and they do not believe it can refer to any British vessels. The emigration trade is conducted under official supervision, and on the Liverpool line the regulations are so strict that nothing of the kind described could take place unchecked.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

Only nine nominees were nominated to serve as Municipal Councillors for the current year, and they will, accordingly, constitute the new Council without an election. They are—

Mr. H. J. Craig.
"H. De Gray.
"H. De F. Hutchinson.
"D. Landale.
"H. A. J. Macray.
"C. Menes.
"C. S. Moore.
"W. A. C. Platt.
"T. E. Truman.

Three of the present Councillors retire, Messrs. F. C. Hoffer, W. D. Little and J. Prentice, and are replaced by Messrs. H. J. Craig, H. De F. Hutchinson and C. S. Moore. While the services of the former will be missed, there can be no doubt that the electoral powers of the Council have been increased by the inclusion of Mr. H. De F. Hutchinson, who can also count among his qualifications for office a close study of and keen interest in Municipal affairs, extending over a number of years. Both his new colleagues are men of business experience, intimate with local conditions.

Mr. G. W. Noel is elected Local Commissioner for the current year.—N. O. Daily News.

Builds Up Strength

"Gained over one stone in weight."

Dear Sirs.—You will be pleased to learn of the great benefit I have derived from a course of Angier's Emulsion. At the end of the summer I was thoroughly "run down," and felt extremely weak. I tried many different remedies, but nothing seemed to do me good. On the advice of a friend I decided to try Angier's Emulsion, and it has certainly had a most wonderful effect upon me, for I have gained over one stone in weight, and feel benefited in every way. I strongly recommend Angier's Emulsion as a great boon to sufferers from lung affections, and to all who are "run down" in health.

(Signed) BRADDER HALL, Vocalist.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.)

HEALING AND STRENGTHENING.

Angier's Emulsion is unequalled as a recuperative in all cases of lung, stomach or bowel weakness, after serious illness or when "run down" from any cause. Because it is soothing and healing as well as strengthening, and because it is pleasant to take and agreeable to the most delicate stomach, it is the ideal tonic and builder for use in any climate. It will be found especially helpful to those who suffer from loss of strength, want of appetite and symptoms of indigestion.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd.,
25, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BWARE OF IMITATIONS
UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS
THE SAME TO DAY AS IN 1745



THIS IS MR. ANDREWS,
WHO, BROUGHT TO THE VERGE OF DEATH
BY MALARIA, BERNATIUM AND OTHER
MALADIES, HERE THANKFULLY TELLS OF
HIS COMPLETE CURE BY
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mr. Benjamin Andrews is now on the staff of an engineering firm in Bombay, but previously he travelled extensively through the fever districts of India, with the result that for several years his health was seriously affected. Fortunately, Mr. Andrews has thrown off every trace of his long illness, and for the splendid restoration he unhesitatingly gives the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When seen at 19, Jubilee Buildings, Bank Street, Byston, Bombay, he stated—

"Owing to the great amount of travelling I have done through the fever districts of India I have suffered many times from malaria. These repeated attacks left me in a state of terrible weakness, a further serious trouble being loss of memory. In time I became so thoroughly run down and debilitated that I consulted one medical man after another in my anxiety to obtain relief. But though I took every kind of medicine suggested, nothing seemed to have any good result. I had frightful dreams at night. Rheumatic pains seized me in my knees at frequent intervals, often so acute that I could not struggle to business. Then I had splitting headaches with horrid pains in the back of my neck; at this time my memory failed so badly that I could scarcely remember the most familiar incidents of every-day occurrence. "Appetite I had none; in fact, the light of food made me feel ill. I tried to take liver oil and light nourishment, but could digest nothing. My sleep at night continued to be broken by dreadful visions, and for five years my sufferings continued until I was reduced to a mental and physical wreck."

"When quite in despair I read in the Press reports of many cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, so I bought one bottle and took them regularly. Before long I began to feel much brighter and better, and my sight, which had before been blurred and weak, became clear, and my appetite improved. I could take food and enjoy it without any fear of indigestion afterwards. Then my memory steadily returned and all the twinges and pains of Rheumatism in my limbs left me. I began to feel a healthy, happy man."

"So I continued on the road to health, and after taking several bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was absolutely my old self again. You can judge how thankful I am that I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People enrich weak blood and so feed the exhausted nerves; they are invaluable for both sexes, and have cured Anemia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Malaria, Paralysis, Nervous Disorders, and Ladies' Ailments. Only the genuine pills cure. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, and also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 48, South Street, New York, who send 6 bottles for \$3 or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free to any address.

THORNE'S OLD VAT



THE WAY WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE, A GREENOCK MAN WHO HAS BEEN DEAD SINCE 1850.

SCOTCH WHISKY.
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
1375

How to Deaf Ears Hear



Being the story of the Ear Phone, an inviolably fitted Wireless Telephone for the Ear, the invention of Professor Edward Hoffman (Author of "The Sense of Hearing"). The book is most interestingly written and fully illustrated, and should be invaluable to every deaf person who desires to completely regain the power of hearing. A copy sent free on request. Address: Professor E. HOFFMANN, Dept. 144 B, 44 Duke Street, Maitland, Hong Kong.

THE "KING GEORGE."

DECISION OF MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

CHIEF OFFICER'S GRAVE INTELLIGENCE.

The official enquiry into the loss, in Santa Brains, on November 24, of the steel sailing ship *King George*, was resumed at the Marine Court, Singapore, on the 15th inst. The major part of the proceedings took place on three days of last week, when it will be remembered, large amount of evidence was recorded alleging that the master of the ship (who died soon after the wreck) had been drinking heavily during the voyage from Hongkong, and containing other statements of a like extraordinary nature. The last sitting was held on the 17th inst., and the court then adjourned to allow of the attendance of a witness who had to come up from Macassar. Those sitting on the Court of Enquiry were Mr. Wolferstan (senior magistrate), president; Lieut. Cator, R.N., and Pilot Officer Hurrell, R.N., Mr. Hastings Rhodes, deputy public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Percival again represented the Anglo-American Oil Company, owners of the *King George*.

When the court convened Mr. James Fielding, who was acting second officer on the *King George*, was given an opportunity to make any further statement he desired, but after his statement was read over to him he said that he had nothing to add. When it was pointed out to him that he would be liable to a fine of £50 if it was found that he had accepted the duties of second officer being unqualified, he said that the shipping master at Hongkong knew that he was to act as second officer. The captain explained it to him and he understood it fully. He knew well enough that there was no boatwain on board already. There were no certificated men in Hongkong willing to accept the berth.

It was then the position of second officer, why didn't you take the pay of a second officer? asked Mr. Wolferstan. I wasn't in a position to press anybody.

Witness went on to say that he was unwilling to accept the post because there were sailors on the ship who had served before the mast with him and he thought they would not pay him proper respect.

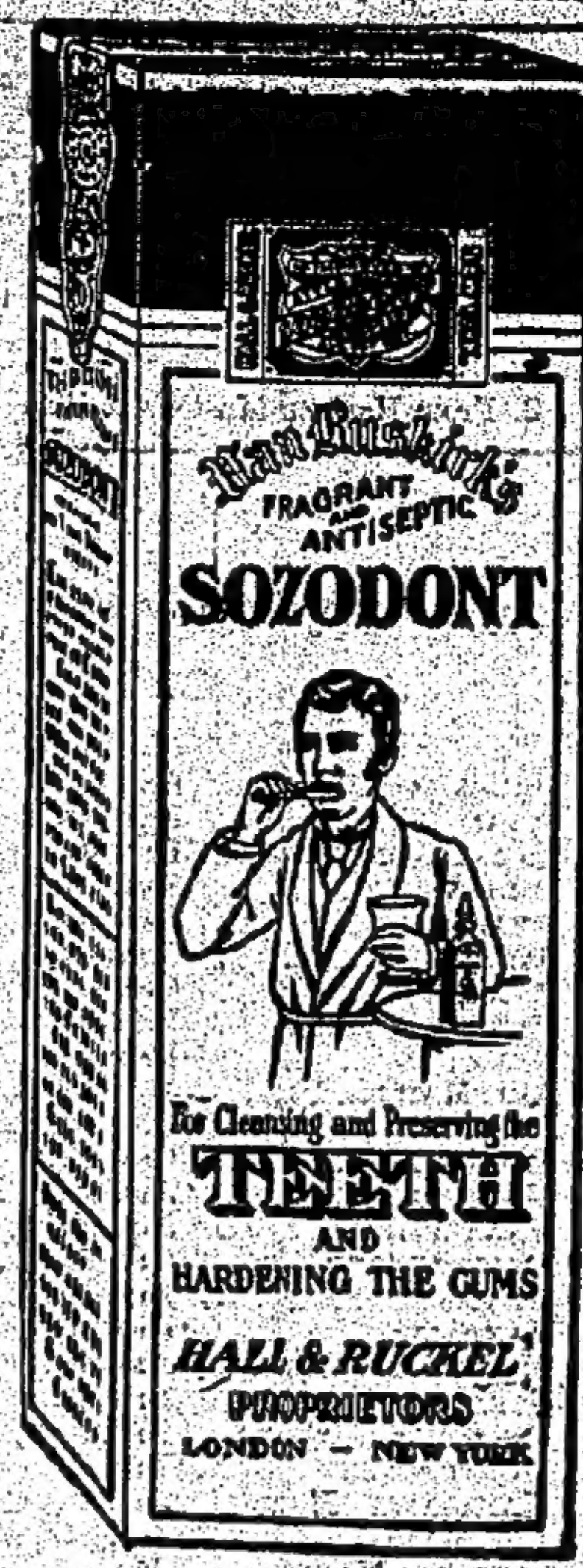
CAPTAIN'S CONDUCT. Louis Marignan, a seaman, who was wanted by Fielding to give evidence for him, said that he was on the watch at the time of the stranding. He heard Mr. Fielding call the skipper three times between 12 p.m. and midnight, but he couldn't get up because he was paralyzed drunk. (Laughter.) When he did come up, he said, "Ah, Fielding, you called me too late, and lay down in a chair on the poop in the rain and went to sleep. Witness did not see him again that night because witness was scared for his life. He never saw the captain on deck after leaving Hongkong. He did not know whether the chief officer was drunk or not, as he was never on the deck at the same time.

Mr. Perkins addressed the court, saying that he was concerned only with two questions, Nos. 4 and 9—was the proper complement of officers on board, and did Mr. James Fielding act as second officer while being unqualified? The section regarding the requirements of ships' officers only applied to vessels sailing from the United Kingdom, which form did not include Hongkong. The law in Hongkong, whatever that might be, would be the law by which this case must be judged. The fact that the articles were signed by the proper authorities in Hongkong showed that the requirements of that port had been complied with, and that the proper number of officers had been engaged. If a ship signed on a captain and two mates, they must be certificated, but in this case only one mate was signed on, in addition to the captain, Mr. Fielding being signed on as boatwain. It was only necessary, by the Merchant Shipping Act, that the ship should carry a captain and one mate. This ship did not carry a second mate. Fielding was not engaged as a second mate, but merely as a boatwain, as proved by the articles. In regard to the question whether everything was done after the stranding to save the ship, there was only the evidence of Smith to the contrary.

Mr. Hastings Rhodes replied, saying that as the port of registry of the ship was London and she was to return there at the end of three years, her port of departure was London. When she started her voyage she had two certificated mates, and hence was a ship carrying two mates. With regard to Fielding, no evidence could be given to him as a second mate, but merely as a boatwain, as proved by the articles. In regard to the question whether everything was done after the stranding to save the ship, there was only the evidence of Smith to the contrary.

THE DECISION. The questions submitted by the Crown for decision were:—

1. Was the *King George* properly found and in a thoroughly seaworthy condition on leaving Hongkong, on October 22, 1909?
 2. Was the *King George* properly equipped with boats and life-saving appliances?
 3. Were the *King George* bound?
 4. What was the usual and proper complement of officers available for duty on the *King George*?
 5. Where and on what date did the *King George* strand?
 6. Was everything done after the stranding to redress and save the vessel?
 7. Were any lives lost?
 8. Has the *King George* been abandoned, and if so when?
 9. Did James Fielding, having been engaged as second mate, go to sea as such officer without being duly certificated?
 10. What is the finding of the court in respect of all the circumstances in connection with the stranding?
- The finding of the court was, in brief, unanimously as follows:—
1. Yes.
 2. Yes.
 3. New York.
 4. A sufficient complement to satisfy the law, but not the usual complement.
 5. November 23, at Santa Brains.
 6. No decision opinion can be given.
 7. No, not as a result of the stranding.



The original package shown above contains a bottle of Liquid Dentifrice and tin of Tooth Powder.

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JAPAN IN LONDON.

UNIQUE ART EXHIBITS FOR THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

A definite announcement from Tokyo has been received to the effect that the Fine Art Section of the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, at Shepherd's Bush, will be unrivalled on account of the contributions which are arriving from Japanese National and private collections, as well as from the principal temples, which contain so many and splendid works of art.

The Japanese collector never dreams of exhibiting his valued possessions in public. His pictures are not crowded upon the walls of his dwelling, as is the habit with Europeans. One or two may be hung, but the majority are withdrawn from their silken wrappings only on special occasions, to be reverently examined by such persons, alone, as are certain to appreciate them.

The idea of sending over to a foreign country all these treasures, with the risk and danger contingent to transit, must be looked upon in the light of a high compliment on the part of the Japanese to Great Britain. England thus becomes, for the time being, the trustee of a collection which is far more intimately bound up with the life and National spirit of Japan, than would be the case, for instance, if the pictures now at the Grafton Gallery were to be sent to Japan.

It is hoped by the Japanese that the confidence will be repaid by the assembling together, in the Palace of Fine Arts at Shepherd's Bush, of an equally important and representative series of works by British artists, as in 1907. This fine spacious gallery is to be divided between the two nations.

The Japanese Exhibit will include not only paintings, sculpture, architecture and models, but metal work, arms and armor, textile fabrics, needlework, pottery, and that characteristic art, little known in this country outside the circles of collectors, viz., lacquer.

The paintings, above all, should arouse great interest. These are hardly known; although one or two collectors, wise beyond their generation, have for some time sedulously been gathering in all the samples they could lay their hands upon. We have been dazzled, not unworthily, by these beautiful productions of the Japanese artists, as far removed from the refined and idealistic productions of the painters of Old Japan, in which the Eastern countenance takes such especial delight.

The arrangement of these, already decided upon, is very interesting. Japanese paintings are, ordinarily, classified in schools. These schools are, however, co-terminous with periods of history. They have for long existed side by side, and still so exist; but the paintings shown in the Japan British Exhibition will be placed in strict historical sequence, commencing with examples belonging to the Heian period, from the 7th to the 12th century—an epoch when the art of painting in its present form did not exist in Europe. The other divisions will be the Kamakura (12th to 14th century); the Muromachi (14th to 16th century); the Edo (17th and 18th centuries); and the contemporary art of the Meiji period.

The Japanese Exhibit will date back even earlier, to the period of Nara, beginning in the 7th century of our era, and including a large number of superb carvings which form so magnificent a feature in the decorations of the ancient temples.

The series of architectural models also will date back to the latter age. The swords, armor, pottery, lacquer, and other handicrafts will be represented, from the commencement of their history, the length of time of the continuous presence of the art in Japan, of which any nation might well be proud but which none can equal.

With these visitors will be able to compare modern productions in every branch, and then to arrive at a just estimate of the present state of Japanese art. The modern European school of painting—pictures by men who have studied in London, in Paris, and in Germany—will also be represented; as well as paintings by those who prefer still to adhere to the tenets of the old National school.

Similarly with the handicrafts. It is quite an error to assume that these have been entirely laid aside in favor of cheaper wares for the European market, or of shoddy imitations of the old work. The modern enamel and metal work, for instance, will probably surprise most visitors who will take the trouble to examine them. There are still sword-smiths in Japan, and Army Regulations have not destroyed the art, in which a good blade was formerly made.

It is important to have it here clearly understood that every object shown in the Japanese Section of the Fine Arts will come from Japan. No loans from collectors or dealers will be exhibited. This fact alone adds enormously to the value of the collection, for the great

majority of the exhibits are such as not only have never before left the country, but are not accessible even to travellers who visit that far off land; and their number is so great that even the liberal allotment of space provided at the Exhibition is not sufficient to display them all at once. They will therefore be changed from time to time not only on this account, but to minimise the danger of long exposure to light, and to the uncertainties of the climate. It is hoped that the British exhibits may not be inferior in quality to those which the Japanese authorities are providing, as such pains. The allied nations have much to learn from each other in the Arts; and the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition will provide an unrivalled opportunity for comparison of methods and taste.

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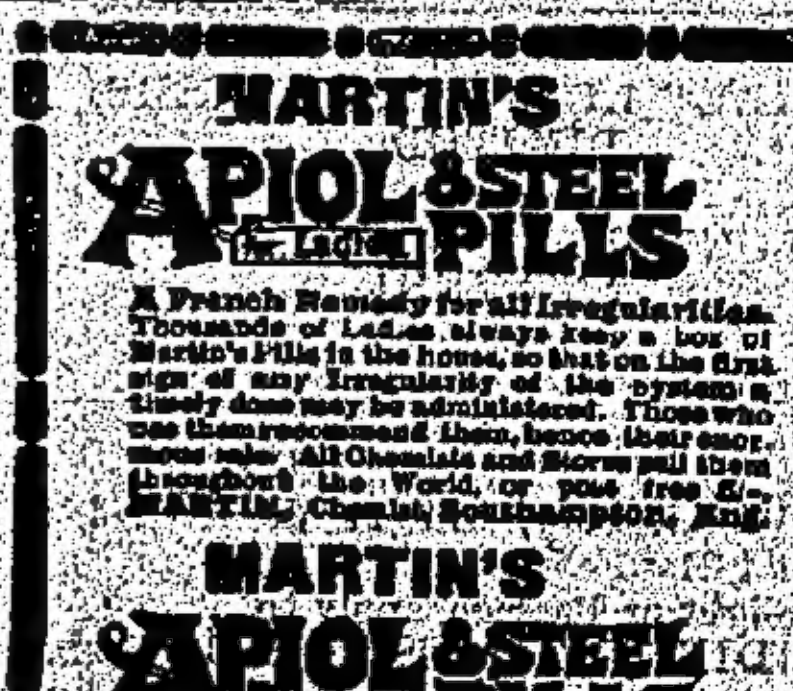
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Mon. 22nd Jan.	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SYRIA	About 26th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
ANG. COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MASSAH	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	Jan.	
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	JAVA	About 29th Jan.	Freight only.
	Capt. A. Thompson, R.N.R.	Jan.	

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 23rd Jan. D'light
TSINGTAI, WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"KWANGSE"	On 24th Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 25th Jan. 3 P.M.
CHUBU and ILOILO	"TUNGKIANG"	On 25th Jan. 4 P.M.
AMOI and CHINKIANG	"SHENGKING"	On 25th Jan. 4 P.M.
SAIGON	"NINGPO"	On 26th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 27th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 30th Jan. D'light
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 1st Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 1st Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 3rd Feb. 4 P.M.

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MANILA CARNIVAL, 5th to 14th FEBRUARY. S.S. "TEAN" will sail hence for Manila on 1st February and S.S. "TAMING" sails from Manila on 15th idem for Hongkong. Special Reduced return fare of \$50.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SOWEY STEAMERS ("ANHUI" "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTANG"	Monday, 24th Jan. Noon
SHANGHAI	"CHOYANG"	Tuesday, 25th Jan. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 28th Jan. 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 1st Feb. Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & MOJI	"NAMANG"	Friday, 11th Feb. Noon

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

FEBRUARY, 5th to 14th, 1910.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila at the 28th January, and 4th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

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STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 23rd Jan. at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOI and YOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 25th Jan. at 10 A.M.

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GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
COPENHAGEN and BALTIC PORTS	"INDIEN"	Middle of February.

For Further Particulars apply to—
HONGKONG, 11th December, 1909. MELOHERS & CO., AGENTS.

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HAMBURG.

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FOR SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

S.S. SAMBIA 2nd Febr.

S.S. SAXONIA 9th Febr.

S.S. SPEZIA 15th Febr.

S.S. C. FERD. LARISZ 27th Febr.

S.S. ALESIA 12th March.

S.S. BELGAVIA 17th March.

HOMeward.

FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. ARABIA 23rd Jan.

FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRASILIA 10th Feb.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SEGOLIA 10th March.

FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAMBIA 15th March.

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S.S. SLAVONIA 15th March.

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Hongkong, 22nd January, 1910.

Hongkong Office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

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CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

STEAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL
S.S. KIYO MARU	9,500 tons gross	Sail Feb. 25th, at Noon.
S.S. BUTO MARU	6,000	April 27th, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000	

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1909.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	AKI MARU Capt. K. Sato	7,000	WED'DAY, 2nd Feb. at Daylight.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. H. Moses	9,000	WED'DAY, 16th Feb. at Daylight.
	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino	7,000	WED'DAY, 16th Feb. at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (KANAGAWA MARU leaving Hongkong 5th Feb. due Kobe 10th Feb. connects)	INABA MARU Capt. K. Takata	6,500	WED'DAY, 16th Feb. from YOKOHAMA.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE (IYO MARU leaving Hongkong 3rd March, due Yokohama 15th March connects)	TAMBA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	6,500	WED'DAY, 16th Mar. from YOKOHAMA.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Feb. at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Soyoda	4,500	TUESDAY, 25th January.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ	MOYORI MARU Capt. J. C. Richards	4,500	SATURDAY, 29th January.
MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	7,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Feb. A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Whistler	6,000	WED'DAY, 16th Feb. at Noon.

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HONGKONG, 20th January, 1910. T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
BUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 22nd Jan. Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	E. Hodger	Manila	On 29th Jan. Noon.

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LONDON - - - - - APRIL 23rd.

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2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 "

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

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HOMeward PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

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Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ARCADIA	7000	February 5	MANTUA	11000	March 5	March 11
ASSAYE	7500	February 19	PERIA	7951	March 19	March 25
DELTA	8000	March 5	MALWA	11000	April 2	April 8
MACEDONIA	10500	March 19	(Through Steamers calling at BOMBAY)		April 16	April 22
DEVANHA	8000	April 2	MONGOLIA	10500	April 30	May 6
ASSAYE	8000	April 16	MARMORA	10500	May 14	May 20
DELTA	7500	April 30	MOREA	11000	May 28	June 3
DELHI	8000	May 14	MOOLTAN	10000	June 12	June 18

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• SUMATRA	February 26	March 12
• NYANZA	February 29	March 15
• SUNDA	February 23	March 9
• NILE	April 20	June 7
• SARDINIA	May 4	June 18
• NORE	May 18	July 2

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ANPING & TAKAO	"SHINSHU MARU"	About 24th January.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 27th Jan. at Daylight.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

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T. ABIMA,
MANAGER.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

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By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

is the original and genuine "Worcestershire," and is the ideal sauce for use with all kinds of meat dishes, fish, soup, game, cheese or salads.



WORCESTER

the beautiful and historic city in the West of England where this sauce has always been made, and whence it continues to be exported in ever-increasing quantities to all parts of the world.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXPERIENCES IN AFRICA

It is the course of the latest installment of the narrative of his experiences, Mr. Roosevelt writes:

In the open woods which marked the border between the barren plains and the forested valley of the Atch, Kermit and I shot water-buck and impalla. The water-buck is a sturdy antelope, with long, coarse, grey hair and fine markings of the head and neck; the male alone carries horns. We found them usually in parties of five or six, both of bulls and cows; but sometimes a party of cows would go alone, or three or four bulls might be found together. In spite of its name, we did not find it much given to going in the water, although it would cross the river fearlessly whenever it desired; it was, however, always found not far from water. It liked the woods, and we frequently saw it on the open plains, mile or two from the river, in the vicinity of the scrub and the harlequin. This was, however, usually quite early in the morning or quite late in the afternoon. In the heat of the day it clearly preferred to be in the forest, along the stream's edge, or in the bush-clad ravines.

The impalla are found in exactly the same kind of country as the water-buck, and often associate with them. To my mind they are among the most beautiful of all antelope. They are about the size of a white-tailed deer, their beautiful, annulated horns making a single spiral, and their coat is like satin with its contrasting shades of red and white. They have the most graceful movements of any animal I know, and it is extraordinary to see a herd start off when frightened, making bounds clear over large-sized bushes. Usually a single old buck will be found with a large company of does and fawns; the other bucks go singly or in small parties. It was in the middle of May, and we saw fawns of all ages. When in the open, where, like the water-buck, it often went in the morning and evening, the impalla was very shy, but I did not find it particularly so among the woods. In connection with shooting two of the impalla, there are little incidents which are, perhaps, worthy of mention.

VITALITY OF GAME.

In one case I had just killed a water-buck cow, hitting it at a considerable distance and by a lucky fluke, after a good deal of bad shooting. We started the porters in with the water-buck, and then rode west through an open country, dotted here and there with trees and with occasional ant-hills. In a few minutes we saw an impalla buck, and I crept up behind an ant-hill and obtained a shot at about two hundred and fifty yards. The buck dropped; and as I was putting in another cartridge I said to Judd that I didn't like to see an animal drop like that, so instantaneously, as there was always the possibility that it might only be dressed, and that if an animal so hurt got up, it always went off exactly as it hurt. When we raised our eyes again to look for the impalla, it had vanished. We did not find much the same way, but we walked in the direction toward which its head had been pointed, and Judd ascended an ant-hill to see the surrounding country with his glasses. He did so, and after a minute remarked that he could not see the wounded impalla, when a sudden movement caused him to look down, and there it was, lying at his very feet, on the side of the ant-hill, unable to rise. I had been using a sharp-pointed bullet in the Springfield, and this makes a big hole. The bullet had gone too far back, penetrating the hind legs, and had rendered it all if the animal had failed to get up, but I did not understand why it recovered enough from the shock to be able to get up at all, it had not continued to travel, instead of falling after going one hundred yards.

Indeed, I am inclined to think that a deer or prong-buck, hit in the same fashion, would have gone off, and would have given a long chase before being overtaken. Judging from what others have said, I have no doubt that African game is very tough, and somewhat less easily wounded than the deer with antlers of the northern temperate zone, but in my own limited experience I three times saw African antelope succumb to wounds quicker than the average northern animal would have succumbed to the wound. One was this impalla. Another was the cow and I first shot; her hind leg was broken high up, and the wound, though crippling, was not such as would have prevented a moose or wapiti from hobbling away on three legs; yet, in spite of the crippling, the animal was wholly unable to regain her feet. The impalla, thus shot, by the way, although in fine condition and the coat of glossy beauty, was infested by ticks; around the horns the horrid little insects were clustered in thick masses for a space of a diameter of some inches. It was to me marvellous that they had not set up inflammation or caused great sores, for they were so thick that at a distance of a few feet they gave the appearance of there being some big gland or bare place at the root of each horn.

The other impalla buck also showed an unexpected resistance, succumbing to a wound which I do not believe would have given me either a white-tailed or a black-tailed deer. I had been vainly endeavoring to get a water-buck bull, and as the day was growing hot I was riding leisurely, scanning the edge of the plain, where it merged into the trees, that extended out from the steep bank that hemmed in one side of the river bottom. From time to time we would see an impalla or a water-buck making its way from the plain back to the river bottom, to spend the day in the shade. One of these I stalked, and after a good deal of long-range shooting broke a hind leg high up. It got out of sight, and we rode along the edge of the steep descent, and we rode along the edge of the river bottom proper. In the bottom there were large, open, grassy places, while the trees made a thick fringe along the river course. We had given up the impalla, and turned out toward the plain when one of my gun-bearers whistled to me, and said he had seen the wounded animal cross the bottom and go into the fringe of trees bounding a deep pool, in which we knew there were both hippos and crocodiles. We were off on our horses at once, and leaving them at the top, scrambled down the descent, and crossed the bottom to the spot indicated. The impalla had lain down, as soon as it reached cover, and as we entered the fringe of wood I caught a glimpse of it getting up and making off. Yet fifty yards farther it stopped again, standing right on the brink of the pool, so close that when I shot it fell over into the water.

ADVENTURE WITH A SHARK.

When, after arranging for this impalla to be carried back to the farm, we returned to where our horses had been left, the boys told us with much excitement that there was a large snake near by, and sure enough, a few yards off coiled up in the long grass under a small tree was a python. I could not see it distinctly, and, using a solid bullet, I just missed the back-bone, the bullet going through the body about its middle. Immediately the snake lurched at me with open jaws, and then, uncoiling, came gliding rapidly in our direction. I do not think it was charging; I think it was merely trying

to scare. But Judd, who was utterly unmoved by the snake, or python, evidently held this snake in respect, and yelled to me to get out of the way. Accordingly, I jumped back a few feet, and the snake came over the ground where I had stood; its evil genius than made it halt for a moment and raise its head to a height of perhaps 3 ft., and I killed it by a shot through the neck. The python was much wrought up about the snake, and did not at all like my shooting it and taking it up, first by the tail and then by the head. It was only 12 ft. long, weighing about 40 lb. We tied it to a long stick and sent it in by two porters.

Another day we beat for lions, but without success. We rode to a spot a few miles off, where we were joined by three Boer farmers. They were big, upstanding men, looking just like Boer farmers ought to look who had been through a war and had ever since led the adventurous life of frontier farmers in wild regions. They were accompanied by a pack of big, rough-looking dogs, but were on foot, walking with long and easy strides. The dogs looked a rough-and-ready lot, but on this particular morning showed themselves of little use—at any rate, they put up nothing.

LEOPARD'S HARD FIGHT.

But Kermit had a bit of deserved good luck. While the main body of us went down the river, he and McMillan, with a few natives, beat up the side, riding down the middle of which ran the usual dry watercourse, fringed with patches of brush. In one of these they got up a leopard, and saw it alighting forward ahead of them through the bushes. Then they lost sight of it, and came to the conclusion that it was in a large thicket. So Kermit went on one side of it, and McMillan on the other, and the hunters approached to try and get the leopard out. Of course, none of the hunter had guns; their function was merely to make a disturbance and rouse the game, and they were cautioned on no account to get into the thicket. But the leopard did not wait to be driven. Without any warning, out he came and charged straight at Kermit, who stopped him when he was but six yards off with a bullet in the fore-part of the body; the leopard turned, and as he galloped back Kermit hit him again, crippling him in the hip. The wounds were fatal, and they would have knocked the fight out of any animal less plucky and savage than the leopard; but not even in Africa is there a host of more undaunting courage than this great cat.

The hunters were much excited by the sight of the charge and the way in which it was stopped, and they pressed jubilantly forward too heedlessly; one of them, who was on McMillan's side of the thicket, when too near it, and came out the wounded leopard at him. It was badly crippled, or it would have got the better of him; as it was, it was slowly overtaking him as he came through the tall grass, when McMillan, standing on an ant-hill, shot it again. Yet, in spite of having this third bullet in it, it ran down the border and seized him, worrying him with teeth and claws; but it was not long before it was wounded, and the powerful savage writhed himself free, while McMillan fired into the beast again; and back it went through the long grass into the thicket. There was a pause, and the wounded porters were removed to a place of safety, while a messenger was sent on to us to bring up the Boer dogs. But while they were waiting, the leopard, on its own initiative, brought matters to a crisis, for out it came again straight at Kermit, and this time it dropped dead to Kermit's bullet. The animal could have shown a more fearless and resolute temper. It was an old female, but small, its weight being a little short of seventy pounds. The smallest female cougar I ever killed was heavier than this, and one very big male cougar which I killed in Colorado was three times the weight. Yet I have never heard of any cougar which displayed anything like the spirit and ferocity of this little leopard, or which in any way approached it as a dangerous foe. It was sent back to camp in company with the wounded boer, after the wounds of the latter had been dressed; they were not serious, and he was speedily as well as ever.

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL EMBLEM.

THE THISTLE AND ITS HISTORY.

Cursed is the ground for thy sake—thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee; so runs the record of the primal curse in the world's most ancient history of human depravity. By a strange caprice of chance, says a writer in the *Scotsman*, the thistle, which was originally the symbol of man's first disobedience and the instrument of his punishment, has become the adopted and cherished emblem of the Scottish nation. Its choice for the unexpected honor seems to have been suggested in the reign of the third James, by the still older national motto, "In Defence"—how much older who can tell? This prince, a small boy of eight, came to the throne in 1460; and thus the prickly weed which is the honored badge of Scotland was ennobled for now four and a half centuries. The French lily and the English rose are probably of earlier date. It would be difficult—if the intention of our forefathers was to illustrate their motto with an appropriate flowering plant—to find or fall upon one more to the purpose than the thorny thistle.

Once adopted, it readily received the approval of our roving ancestors. And who knows what subtle influence it may have had in directing and moulding the Scottish character, such as it is—hardy, robust, self-reliant—if wanting the grace of the lily and the graciousness of the rose? It presently appeared on the Scottish coinage, to remain there through four Stuart reigns down to the time of the Union. It was employed in the literature of the day, and it is perhaps the best allegorical poem in any language to represent the royalty of Scotland in alliance with the red and white Rose of England. It was wrought into the decoration of the Scottish royal insignia, forming a floral border to the royal banner; and, after its admission into the herald's office, in 1542 during the reign of the best known of all our Lyon Kings, Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, it was finally and inextricably established in the higher life of the nation, on the last day of the year 1703, by the institution of an Order of Knighthood, the latest development of which was made in 1877, when the number of its members was increased from twelve to sixteen.

THE NATIONAL MOTTO.

Shortly after the creation of the Knights of the Thistle it again got into our native poetry, in "The Vision" of Allan Ramsay, where it figures almost obtrusively with the new, but not yet amended, national motto, "Nemo impius locum." The amendment—a simple but significant change of case—it may be remarked in passing, was made in the reign of Queen Anne at the time of the full institution of the Order, but Ramsay either ignored or was ignorant of the change.

Burns's devotion to the national emblem is even more pronounced than was Chaucer's to the daisy, as his characteristic letter to the guide of Waverley in the spring of 1787 bears witness to the detriment of good husbandry, but to the credit of his patriotism, he permitted the thistle to flourish among his verses, turning the weather-glass aside to reveal the symbol dear. Its form, the common ornament of the people, in silver or in gold, embellished with the glitter of an anvil or

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"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.
PRINTING INK MAKERS.
ESTABLISHED 1786.

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

catagory; it is a rival with the cross of St. Andrew for the favour of the young, the brave, and the beautiful. It fastens the plaid, it adorns the skirt or the bonnet, while in brooch or bangle it graces the breast and arm of the fair. The Scots are indeed proud of their Thistle!

THE LATEST "HOWLERS."

AMUSING SCHOOLBOY MISTAKES.

The following is a selection from a large number of "howlers" submitted in connection with a prize competition, arranged by the "University Correspondent" for the best collection of twelve schoolboy mistakes.

The earth is an obsolete epithet.

Lord Raleigh was the first man to see the Invisible Armada.

In India a man out of oak may not marry a woman out of another oak.

Nelson was killed by a mid-gut-man and buried in the cockpit of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Orlando was a courageous man. He wanted to marry Olivia.

George Eliot left a wife and children to mourn his death.

The capital of Russia is St. Petersburg on the Duna.

Thomas Becket used to wash the feet of leopards.

Henry I. died of eating palfreys.

Romulus obtained the first citizens for Rome by opening a lunatic asylum.

The Rhine is bordered by wooden mountains.

Gender shows whether a man is masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Hamlet showed his affectionate character when he didn't take the king's life before he did.

James I. died from argus.

Algebraical symbols are used when you don't know what you are talking about.

Geometry teaches us how to bias argals.

Parallel lines are the same distance all the way and do not meet unless you bend them.

To make a barometer, take a long glass tube closed at one end, insert a cork in the other, and fill with mercury.

More power is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in an hour.

If a tin contains more than 560 per cent. of carbonic acid it is very injurious to health.

Gravitation is that which if there were none, we should all fly away.

A Renegade is a man who kills a king.

The Press to-day is the mouth-organ of the people.

A vacuum is a large empty space where the Pope lives.

A deacon is the lowest kind of Christian.

The river provides excellent sport for fishermen and ample accommodation for visitors.

Pythagoras built a bridge for asses.

Etiymology is a man who catches butterflies.

Women's suffrage is the state of suffering to which they were born.

Raison d'être.—Right to live.

Le plout à versé.—His cries at poetry.

Le cœur purifié.—The disinfected yard.

Burnum corda.—I double hearts.

Hors de combat.—The hour of battle.

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Light Portable "VALIANT."

The Ideal Engine and Steam Pump for ORINA.

Lightest Pump on the Market.

Weight 40 lbs. 13 1/2.

Can be carried by a man.

For further particulars, apply to the nearest agent.

See the Illustrated Pamphlet No. 1784.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 41, Long Acre, W.C.

Works: Greenwich, S.E.; London.

74-1

COMMON SENSE IN NUTSHELL.

A new medical work on the causes and treatment of nervous and functional diseases, by a distinguished physician, with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disabilities, but not destroying the happiness of married life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, blood poison, secondary eruptions, etc., and is so written that it should be a treasure to every man and woman.

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INSURANCES

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE

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W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1910. [187]

NOTICE

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [908]

GRACA & CO.

27, DES VUEX ROAD.
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Inspection Invited. [110]

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SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 889G. at \$4, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

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WITH CHAMBER FOR 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
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MERCHANDISE NAVY
NAVY BOILED
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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron, Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, West of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [883]

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Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
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Hongkong, 15th December, 1909. [12]

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before 7 P.M., To-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS, Agent.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1910. [2]

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

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"INDIEN,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 26th inst., at 9.30 A.M.
All claims must reach us before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
MELOCHES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1910. [6]

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Llandudno, Rhy, Betsey-coed, Isle of

Llandudno, Rhy, Betsey-coed, Isle of

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

15th January 1910.

The Prices are given in Indian Rupees.

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The Cigarettes of Distinction
Bouton Rouge
and Felucca

A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE.

IN 50'S & 100'S
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES
AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



SHIPPING IN PORT.

ARRIVALS.

AKINE, British str., 1,450, J. Martin, 2nd Jan.

AMARA, British str., 1,335, Matlock, 19th Jan.

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